The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,353

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2 00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

His for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

E. F. MEYERS | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near y opposite the Post Office. [apr. 20, '66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | W. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,
Bankers and
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

H. F. IRVINE,

ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct. 20, 1865,

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

Hardware, &c.

WM. HARTLEY. | S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER having formed a partnership, on the 1st day of April, 1866, in the *HARDWARE and FARM MACHINERY TRADE*, now invite the public to examine their mammoth stock, which they will sell at low figures, *for cash*. [apr. 27, '66.

IRON AND NAILS, at lowest cash prices, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful; Pure Liberty White Lead; Penn Treaty White Lead; Mansion White Lead; China Gloss; Turpentine; Flaxseed Oil; Copal and Demar Varnish; Brushes of all kinds, for sale cheap, at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES. Sneds and Harvesting Implements in great variety, and at all prices, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINES and the great anti-Cog-Wheel Wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, Gum Spring Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and Straw Cutters, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware: Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets. Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the *Cheapest Coal Oil* in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzger's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it, and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES. Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCK-EYE REAPERS AND MOWERS, with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful *Dropping* invention. Also, a few "*Farmer Mowers*" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS, of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheaper and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHNS, for Mineral Water, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE—Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c., &c. Shot Guns, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c., at Hartley & Metzger's.

50 BEREA GRINDSTONES and and Fixtures, at Hartley & Metzgers.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE; the best White-wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town, at Hartley & Metzger's.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S to get your money back.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN P. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead.
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.
ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.

my4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. THE ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

O YES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber having taken out license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Pa.

Jan 19, '66—3m WM. DIBERT.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

The Bedford Gazette.

The Central Directory.

A TEXAN'S TESTIMONY.

Col. Forshey before the Committee on Reconstruction.

On the application of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Col. Forshey, of Texas, was summoned to appear before the Committee, to testify to the condition and disposition of the "States lately in rebellion."

SWORN BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q. Of what State are you a resident, and how long? A. I have resided twelve years in Texas?

Q. From what State did you emigrate to Texas? A. I claim to be a Virginian, though chiefly reared in Ohio, whither my father removed from Virginia in my childhood; I received my collegiate education at Kenyon College, Ohio, my military and scientific elements at West Point; my life of manhood has been passed in Louisiana and Texas.

Q. Have you been in the rebel service, and in what way? A. I have served during the war—was Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, chiefly engaged in the defenses west of the Mississippi.

A. What knowledge have you of the condition and disposition of the people of the States lately in rebellion against the United States? I think I have pretty good knowledge as to the three South-western States, in which my acquaintance is very extensive, and, perhaps may assume to have a fair degree of general knowledge as to the other Confederate States; at least I have made the matter a continual subject of inquiry and observation, and without knowing the kind of information desired, will answer when I can.

Q. What is the State of public order and obedience to the United States authorities in Texas and the other States of which you have knowledge? A. Good order and obedience are universal in Texas and elsewhere, as I believe. It has never been otherwise in Texas, unless possibly on the Rio Grande frontier there may be occasional exceptions among the turbulent characters that have no special habitation either side of the border.

Q. Please state whether that good order you describe is due to the presence and authority of the United States troops, and whether, upon their removal, there would not be disorder and disloyalty? A. It is certainly in no degree due to the presence of troops. In fact, any exceptions to the remark may be imputed to the irritating fact that soldiers are about. Their removal would be everywhere a public blessing, unless needed on the frontier to guard against Indians or Mexican robbers.

Q. Why do you say "irritating," are they not well behaved? A. Generally they are, but their presence is understood as an emblem of our submission. Every bayonet is a symbol of our subjugation, and is viewed as an evidence that our surrender and parole are not received in good faith. We need no watching, and naturally dislike the guards that watch us.

Q. Would loyal men be safe among you without Federal protection? A. All men were safe before there was any Federal authority among us. After the surrender we were months without officers or law. A military order vacated or annulled all official functions, and deprived us of every species of legal restraint, and for months furnished no substitute for the authority suppressed. Troops have not at any time reached our interior generally, and yet, throughout the vast area of Texas, just replenished by the return of fifty thousand disbanded soldiers, there was much respect for rights and morals as in any Northern State or elsewhere. I regard it as a great test of our civilization; I wish the fact to be put on record in our favor. The same was true, as I believe, in most of the Southern States. Not a single resistance to Federal authority has ever taken place to the present day; and when it is considered that nearly a half a million of men have just returned from a conflict of four years, in which they have fought for national life and honor, we think they should claim a respect that should remove sentinels and disband the armies, white and black, that watch us.

Q. Is it generally believed that the troops are kept to humiliate the people? A. Perhaps that would too strongly express it. They feel it calculated to humiliate, and that those who order it are reckless of this fact. We believe it to be obvious to all, both North and South, that negro troops placed to guard their late masters, are viewed with repugnance and proper indignation by every man, woman and child of true spirit in the South; and some of the military treatment of the South is accepted by them, as intended to degrade them.

Q. Have negro troops been sent as garrisons in Texas? A. Fortunately they have not. On the frontier they have been sent in great numbers, but we have very little population there and do not feel it. At Galveston they have had them, but only passing to or from other service. I fear that the results would have been serious had they been generally sent through Texas. There are some things our returned soldiers would not bear, and I believe that is one. The question as to the safety of loyal men I have not fully answered. From the time of surrender there were agents and drummers, cotton buyers from the Northern States all over Texas; and at this time they and other emigrants and travelers from the loyal States, so-called, probably number thousands in Texas. In no case have they been interrupted so far as I know. If there have been exceptions, they were doubtless the result of imprudent meddling, or censorious language. This will provoke individual retort and chastisement anywhere in Texas. Those who mind their own business will be unmolested. It is one of our habits to mind our own business, and to expect and require it of others. We are glad to receive men who bring capital to help us revive our shattered fortunes, and do not care whence they come. I believe these remarks hold good for all the late Confedeate States.

Q. Do your people view the Freedmen's Bureau as a valuable and useful institution, and profitable in the re-establishment of negro labor? They do not. According to my own observation and the testimony of acquaintances, with whom I have just compared views, from five distant portions of our great State, the influence of the Freedmen's Bureau is universally pernicious, and the institution is viewed by the people, almost unanimously, as a nuisance. This remark applies, too, according to my information, to other States.

Q. Why so? A. For various causes; the Bureau is administered, as far as I can learn, by persons having no knowledge of our people, or of the negroes: they are nearly all imported from a distance, and are antagonistic in feeling to the people, and self-sufficient as to their duties, and their despotic power seems to have turned their heads; even when well disposed and conscientious, they are so profoundly ignorant of the subject they have to deal with, as to excite ridicule; in Texas we have been unfortunate enough in the chief of the Bureau, who was a fanatical, and exceedingly self-sufficient man; he began by preaching to the negroes, and offending society by his social treatment of them; we don't need missionaries to teach us social relations or a labor system; and he offended us by his arrogance, and turned the heads of the poor ignorant negroes.

Q. Could you manage the institution better yourselves? Would your people deal fairly and humanely by the negroes? A. The institution is offensive in itself, and a nuisance in practice. If left to ourselves we would reject it as the only management it deserves. We would probably pass but few laws relating to the late slaves, that would not apply to the whites; and as to fair treatment, the best and only real friend the negro has on earth, is his old master. This the poor deluded creatures are fast discovering, and many thousands are returning to their former homes, tired of the freedom thrust upon them, which they never sought.

Q. How would you better the matter? Would the people return the negro to slavery? A. There is no such intent or disposition anywhere to re-enslave the negro. They regard that as an entirely settled question, and impossible if they desired it. It would be presumption on my part to submit a plan extemporaneously upon which our people would work. I can give you only the views of a private citizen, who has never been in, or aspired to political position. I would suggest, (and believe it would find favor with our people,) such legislation as should compel all men to comply with their own contracts for service, in kind, at least for one year, under penalty of working on public roads without wages. All men nearly would bargain with and treat them justly, and most men even kindly. The reported antagonism which fills northern Radical papers is not merely exaggerated. It is manufactured out of whole cloth—it is false. No such antagonism exists; and collisions have occurred only, within my own knowledge, where negroes have been stimulated to impudence and hostility by opinions of soldiers or agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. This will never be tolerated.

Q. Have the freedmen gone to work in Texas? and on what terms? A. I am informed that they have generally since the 1st of January. Up to that time they had a vague expectation of something more than a freedom, which had only deprived them of homes. Finding that nothing but work would get bread, they have hired generally at good wages; men at $8 to $15, and women at $5 to $12 per month, they, clothing themselves. Some planters have hired by giving a share of the crop, one-fourth to one-third.

Q Is there a disposition to educate and Christianize them? A. We would first endeavor to find bread and clothes for them. I think no one would oppose their getting an education for themselves like other poor people. It would doubtless be well if they could read the Bible, which has hitherto been taught them gratuitously. It will be well if the negro can maintain the moral and religious teachings he has enjoyed. I have no hope of it myself; as he will have to keep himself, and has neither disposition nor capacity to ameliorate the condition of his race. He has no history, no tradition, nothing without or within, to stimulate pride; no aspiration above the service of the master race. Heretofore his master has furnished him religious instruction, to the extent that one single denomination, the Methodist Church, south, reports a membership of hundreds of thousands. This is at an end now. They will have to pay for their own religious teachings like other poor people.

Q. Have they capacity to learn? A. To some extent they have. The little children learn rapidly to read and write. But their capacity is limited, I think. They are imitative, but without ambition. They will learn, but cannot apply their learning.

Q. Has this not been caused by their long degradation in slavery? Will they not now have sufficient stimulus to produce a different result? A. We believe not. In fact we view the whole matter from a stand-point so different from that of northern men, that there is little room for debate.

Q. Will you state whether you are not a believer in slavery, and whether most southern men share your opinion? A. Emphatically so. I believe that so far from the black man's degradation by slavery, he was exalted by it, and that to the best condition he has ever enjoyed, and to the best of which, as a race, he is capable. For some thousands of years he has been in contact with white civilizations, and has ever aspired to serve the master race. He seeks the menial employments, wherever he is found. Even in northern States, after half a century of freedom, I find him no where teaching your schools, filling your pulpits or legislative halls; but blacking your boots and cleaning your stables and ditches. By appropriating him to this department and to manual industry, taking his service and paying him by thinking and providing for him, we believe we served God and the cause of humanity.

And as the questions have led to this point, please to indulge me in reciting some of the evidence that my researches have furnished, that this people have seen their best condition and will never flourish again.

Q. Certainly—proceed. A. Our census takers furnish industrial and vital statistics from which there is no appeal. They show three points that I will state from memory.

1. The free blacks in the northern States, in spite of the continual supplies from the South, decreased, in the last decennial period, nearly eight per cent. in numbers.

2. The free blacks of the Southern States increased about as much, making a difference of sixteen per cent., while the slave blacks by his side increased twenty-four per cent. in numbers.

Taking, then, the axiom of political science, that the reproductiveness of a people is the most unfailing evidence of their social condition, the slave black has been in a better condition than any other people, white or black, on this continent. It is to this conclusion that you may impute our tenacity in defending the system. Our experience had taught us how to consult the best interest of both races, and we found them in precise harmony; believed the blacks were designed by Providence as a supplement to the white race, and that to this institution, in part, we owed the higher civilization we claimed.

Q. Please define what you mean by "higher civilization?" A. The pride of character, the chivalrous tone and the liberality and hospitalities of our people; the broad views and great genius of our public men; the delicacy, modesty, refinement, and yet the lofty spirit of our women. We had a society without gossip, envy or fanaticism; a population of millions without beggars or paupers. Whether this was a high civilization, is matter of opinion. Certainly it had a different type, and one which would not longer harmonize with yours; and hence the necessity, as we believed, of separation.

Q. Then you were a Secessionist originally? A. No, I was a revolutionist, and this merged, in my view, all minor questions of a State's right to secede. The right of a people to change their rulers and their form of government was questionable only with tyants, and such I was ready to resist, from the date of Mr. Lincoln's election.

Q. Was this the general view of Texans, or were there many who opposed?

A. There were many who voted against secession, but a large majority for it. I do not remember the difference. But after the vote was taken and the result declared, the people were nearly a unit in support of the measure.

Q. There were then not many loyal people in Texas. A. They were almost unanimously loyal—that is, to their Government. A few men of influence and character left the State under the influence of the President's proclamation, giving forty days for departure; and a few men who had wielded influence, but opposed, as was understood, to the Government.

Q. Were such persons safe?

A. Not entirely so. An expression of their opposition would have endangered the best of them. They received such epithets as southern sympathizers in your northern States, but were not so generally published. Some were arrested.

Q. Were many put to death?

A. None that I know of. It was stated that, on the frontier, some were hung. I was not in service in that quarter, and such obituaries were not likely to be published.

Q. Are they safe now in returning?

A. Many have returned, and I believe all are unmolested. Generally they are not much respected. Some are now in the Convention. One is Governor.

Q. What portion of the Convention are known as Union men? A. I am not informed. I have seen a statement that eleven were what we term Radicals.

Q. What will your Convention probably do? A. I believe they will acquiesce in all that has been prescribed to States reorganizing, viz: the abolition of slavery by the Government of the United States; the surrender of secession; the repudiation of the Confederate debt, and the recognition of civil rights in the late slave.

Q. Will the people of Texas probably prepare for the enfranchisement of the negro, or such of them as may meet certain qualifications of property and intelligence? A. Never, as I believe. They hold to a distinction of race that they have a repugnance to compromise. They do not believe in the capacity of the negro for republican citizenship, and if they did, will not consent to affiliate with him. In this they are probably as stubborn as the people of the North, who, like them, feel the repugnance of the race that God has planted in our instincts.

Q. You stated in the former part of your testimony, that the census tables exhibit a great disparity in the reproductive power of the negro in freedom and slavery. Please state to the Committee how you account for the difference. A. The difference between the free blacks, North and South, is chiefly due to climate, I believe; the tropics being the native clime of the negro. But it may be partially due to the readiness with which all destitution is relieved at the South. As before, we have no poor-houses and no beggars. The difference between the free and slave blacks is chiefly due to two special causes. The care we take of infants, and the protection of the marriage relation in slavery. The discipline and police of the plantation, enforce faithfulness in husband and wife, and secures, as a consequence, the prolificacy of families. There is little continence in the race, free or slave, and no pride of chastity. Promiscuous commerce is fatal to fecundity. This is recognized almost universally by those who know them well by close observation. Negro mothers are proverbially reckless of, and cruel to, their offspring. Blacks, whether infant or adult, have little of the vital force to resist disease that whites have. When they get sick, unless well cared for, they die. The owner's interest in his slave (and possibly a little sense of duty and humanity) prompts him to take care of every life. Nurseries are established on plantations, supervised by the doctor and the mistress, that save the lives of infants. The mother only comes to nurse her child, and is too happy to be rid of further care. She has little of the affection for her young that characterizes white mothers, or many of the lower animals. Her devotion to the children of her mistresses is often far greater than to her own. These facts will explain why the negroes lately emancipated are dying so fearfully.—They have to thank the emancipator for taking the life of one of every four, in this brief time; and the process will continue, in spite of Faneuil and Exeter Halls, Civil Rights bills and the Freedmen's Bureau. Even the luxury of voting would not save the race from the doom of freedom and death.

Q. Has the mortality been so great as represented? A. I believe it has never been exaggerated. I have seen it estimated at one-fourth the whole number, and do not think it too great a figure. Had slavery given as many stripes, all Christendom would have been horrified. Emancipation, black with its million graves, gets only peans of praise the world over. Time and history will, we believe, change the song, despite the hurried records and willing testimony of the Lossings, the Abbotts and the Bancrofts.

Q. Is the good order you represent in the southern States the result of total abandonment of the struggle, or is it from the temporary necessity of quiet. Would the struggle be willingly resumed? A. Permit me to explain in reply to these queries. There is no intention anywhere to renew the contest.—When we surrendered and were paroled, we did so in good faith and will keep our parole as long as the conditions are fulfilled. To doubt this, is to mistake entirely the southern character. When they surrendered they gave it up; and any doubt of their good faith is offensive, so much so that, personally, they will resent it. They surrendered as your equals upon honorable terms, and will keep faith to the letter, and fight those who doubt it.

Q. What did they give up? A. Their arms and the questions at stake.

Q. What were those questions, as you understood them? A. The right to a separate nationality and independence, on our part. A central government, ignoring State rights, and the destruction of slavery, on the part of the United States.

Q. You speak of the terms of submission. What terms do you mean? A. Those stipulated in actual surrender, of protection in person and property, so long as we should obey the laws; and those submitted by the President of the United States in his proclamations, and plan of reorganization. Thus far we have endeavored to comply with all requirements, reasonable and oppressive, and held our peace lest complaints might be misconstrued into disloyalty, as they have been elsewhere.

Q. Is the present feeling the same as heretofore?

A. I think not. The return of good feeling has been greatly repressed, I think, by the rejection of members from states already reorganized. There seems to be a suspicion of bad faith, and a fear that they have been decoyed into the steps they have taken, and much apprehension. And should this be continued after the Texas Representatives get here, there will be, I fear, a great revulsion of feeling.

Q. What will they do in that case?

A. I cannot answer. They cannot resort to arms, because they have surrendered them. They are tired of war and utterly broken in fortunes. But they are not without the spirit that feels indignation at broken faith and continued oppression.

Q. In case of a war with any other power how would your people act?

A. I cannot answer directly. Should they not be admitted into the Union, as expected, they certainly would not feel called upon to resist the enemy. If admitted, they want peace above all things, and would not unite in an aggressive war upon Mexico, Canada, Cuba, or any other nation. In case of invasion sweeping over them, they would resist and do their whole duty, as they have heretofore done in two wars. But they desire peace, above all things, and take very little interest in politics.—They have gone to work to mend their fortunes, and are determined to prosper whatever the political condition of the country. They believe that the northern States have possession of the Government and are determined at all hazards to keep it. They therefore look to the support of their families, and are indifferent about general politics. So long as they can make a living in spite of the tax-collector, they may be quiet. But if the State should be rejected, as the others have been, I should rather have any other office than tax-gatherer. Taxation without representation is tyranny, and they will so regard it in my judgment.

Q. Do they expect admission at once to representation, and will they elect loyal men to Congress? A. If by loyal men, you mean such as could take the test oath or iron-clad as they term it, they would not, generally. We have not respectable material for that purpose, if so disposed. One or two men, such as Judge Hancock and Judge Evans, who have been spoken of for the Senate and who have preserved their integrity and respect of their people, though disagreeing with them in the matter of secession, might be elected as a compromise; but they understand an election as giving them a choice, and they could not choose the men they have been fighting; and who have sided in their subjugation.

Certainly they expect admission on reorganization, as a part of the bond, but will not be greatly disappointed at a rejection, common to the other States. If they are readmitted, they will deem it but in accordance with the plan they accepted in good faith. If not, there are many who will say, "that is just what we said before; we are out of the Union;" and many would be very glad of the result, if it could be done with peace; perhaps three-fourths of the State. But they all desire peace above all things, and will do nothing to provoke further trouble. This they have amply proved by submitting to much unreasonable exaction as they think. The best, and I think the only method of staying the ebb tide of good feeling would be at once to withdraw all troops from among the people of the South, except at the coast and frontier garrisons, to disband the entire negro force, to abolish every vestige of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to admit the representatives of the revolutionary States, upon the single condition of their taking the oath required by the Constitution. Time will, doubtless, in this case, assuage feelings that have been too intensely enlisted to subside at once.

As a steamboat was about to start from Cincinnati one day, a young man came on board, leading a blushing damsel by the hand, and approaching the polite clerk, said in a suppressed voice:

"I say, me and my wife has just got married, and I am looking for accommodations."

"Looking for a berth?" hastily inquired the clerk, as he passed a ticket to another passenger.

"A birth! thunder and lightning, no!" gasped the astonished man; "we haint but just got married—we only want a place to stay all night, you know."

A MAN got tipsy and indulged in a night's sleep in a country grave yard. On opening his eyes in the morning he noticed the inscription on a grave stone—"He is not dead, but sleepeth." "When I am dead," he remarked with great deliberation, "I'll own up, and have no such statement as that above my carcass."

THE following advertisement appeared in one of our Western papers: "Run Away—A hired man named John; his nose turned up five feet eight inches high, and had on a pair of corduroy pants much worn."

IF you want to have a man for your friend, never get the ill-will of his wife. Public opinion is made up of the average prejudices of womankind.

A RURAL editor, arriving in the city, came to the conclusion that there were two things that were made to be lost—sinners and umbrellas.

A newly arrived Irishman inquired: "Is it thrue, Pat, that wan man's as good as anuther in this counthry?" "Yis, bejabers, and betther too."

WHAT a poor world this would be without women and newspapers—how would the news get about?

IF a man is "steeped in poverty," won't it take all the strength out of him?

A thirty-three feet black snake was recently killed near Carrollton, Ill.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....June 22, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,

DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,

MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,

JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

THE CLIMBER.

A Campaign Paper.

The undersigned propose to publish a campaign paper to be entitled "The Climber," the first number of which will be issued on the 4th of July next, and continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication will be devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It will contain sixteen columns of matter and will be filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

TERMS:

Ten copies to one address, cash in advance, $5 00
Twenty " " " " 8.00
Less than ten copies to one address, 60 cts per copy.

Get up your clubs and send in your orders at once. No attention paid to any order unless accompanied by the cash. Persons getting up clubs should be particular to specify in their orders the name of the person to whom they wish the package addressed, as all the papers in the club will be sent to one person for distribution. Address,

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention which assembled in this place, on Tuesday last, came up entirely to our high expectations, and behaved in a most prudent, harmonious and patriotic manner. Of course, all could not have their *first* choice nominated, but the nominations give very general satisfaction. The candidates for county offices are all good men and will make an excellent canvass. We shall refer to them individually in the future.—Considering the number of candidates, there is less dissatisfaction with the nominees than we have ever known before, and we have no doubt whatever, that, *under any and all circumstances*, the ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Democrats, you have a good ticket; go to work and sustain it with all your energies!

DEATH OF GEN. LEWIS CASS.

The last of the compeers of Clay and Webster, Mr. Buchanan alone excepted, has passed from earth. Gen. Lewis Cass died at his home in Detroit, Michigan, on Sunday last, at 4 o'clock in the morning. The whole country will mourn the death of this venerable patriot, and mourn the more because so few are left to occupy the position he held in society and in American Statesmanship. Gen. Cass lived to the good old age of 83 years.

AT a recent fair in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, (Geary's home) a vote was taken for Governor, ten cents being the price of a single vote. The whole number of votes cast was 3,700, and the result was as follows:

Clymer,	2,300
Geary,	1,400
Clymer's majority,	900

And this in face of the fact that Mechanicsburg has heretofore been strongly "Republican."

AN informal meeting of the soldiers of the State will be held at Harrisburg, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of calling a State Convention of Soldiers favorable to the election of Mr. Clymer. The Pittsburg Geary swindle doesn't go down with the "boys in blue."

"CLIMBER" CLUBS.—We are receiving some large accessions to our list of subscribers to the "Campaign Climber." Woodberry, Cumberland Valley, Union and Juniata report large clubs. Let our friends in other districts profit by their example.

THE NEW TRICK TO FORCE NEGRO SUFFRAGE UPON THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Disunion Congressional Directory have at last agreed upon their plan of "reconstruction." It consists of an amendment to the Federal Constitution the principal object of which is to establish Negro Suffrage. We publish the amendment entire in another column. Let us examine it for a moment. Section first declares that

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. *No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*"

Observe; "*All* persons born, or naturalized in the United States," are made "*citizens* of the United States and *of the State* wherein they reside." Certainly and indisputably this means that Negroes, Mulattoes, and every body else (*all persons*) shall be citizens. Now, the leading Disunionists in Congress argue that citizenship embraces every right that can be enjoyed under our form of Government. They tell us that one citizen is as good as another, and, therefore, that a white citizen can have no privileges which do not equally attach to the black. Thus they intend to compel the people to accept Negro Suffrage. First, by this amendment to the Constitution, they propose to make "*all* persons," including Negroes, citizens. Next, the Negro being a citizen, they will demand for him the same rights as are exercised by other citizens. Should any State attempt to interfere against their scheme by legislation, they will say, "You dare not deny to any person within your jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." To carry out their programme, should they have a majority in Congress, they will pass such laws as will suit their purposes. In order to enable them to do this they have added a section to the amendment under consideration, which reads as follows:

"Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Again, Section second declares that whenever the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, the basis, of representation shall be reduced in proportion to the member of such male inhabitants excluded from the right of suffrage. For instance, Pennsylvania has a Negro population sufficient to give her one member of Congress. Had not the Negro inhabitants been counted in the last apportionment, Pennsylvania would have had but twenty three instead of twenty four members of Congress. Now, if this amendment be adopted, Pennsylvania must either give the Negroes the right to vote, or lose one member of Congress. This rule would operate still more severely upon the Southern States. They would be compelled to lose one third, at least, of their present representation in Congress, if they declined to confer the right of suffrage upon their Negroes. On the other hand, if they choose to give the Negroes the right to vote, they would gain largely in representation, as but three-fifths of the late slaves were counted in the last Congressional apportionment. Hence, this section of the Amendment compels, on the one hand, and bribes, on the other. Its whole purpose is to induce the States, North and South, *to give the Negroes the right of Suffrage*. This, even "he who runs may read."

Such, then, is the plan of "reconstruction" presented by the Stevens and Sumner Disunionists of the so-called "Republican" party. It is NEGRO SUFFRAGE, or it is nothing. The people must choose between it and the unconditional Union policy of President Johnson, advocated and supported by the Democratic party.

—In Toronto, Canada, it is believed that the Fenians have not given up their schemes for invading Canada. It is now reported that an attack is expected from them somewhere on the Western line. Canadian officers and men on leave have all been ordered to return to their regiments at once, and the troops at Stratford, Canada West, had been put in marching and fighting trim. The Fenian prisoners in Canada are to be sent to Ottawa, where the Attorney General will determine upon his course in regard to them, and soon afterwards the mode of trial will be settled upon and the time and place indicated.

—Large trains of emigrants, mostly farmers and laborers, are reported to be arriving in Colorado Territory daily.

—A murderer in West Virginia was hanged on Friday, and another will be similarly treated in Kentucky on the 31st of August.

—Last Saturday was observed by the Charlestonians as the anniversary of the battle of Secessionville, in honor of the confederate dead.

—W. W. Seaton, formerly connected with the *National Intelligencer*, died in Washington on Saturday, at the age of eighty one years.

—A boy, twelve years of age, stabbed his mother, in Reading, on Friday, while she was punishing him.

—"President" Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, is in Washington, conferring with James Stephens.

Democratic County Convention.

NOMINATIONS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Disunionism condemned and President Johnson's Restoration Policy endorsed.

Great Enthusiasm and entire Harmony.

The Democratic County Convention assembled in the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday last, and was called to order by the chairman of the Democratic County Committee, E. F. Kerr, Esq. Hon. Jas. Burns, of Juniata, was appointed President, and J. Henry Hutton, of Bedford Borough, M. A. Hunter, of Broad Top, and Daniel Fletcher, of Monroe, Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called over, and the following named gentlemen presented credentials and took seats in the Convention.

Bedford Borough.—Hon. Job Mann, J. H. Hutton.
Bedford Township.—Saml. Defibaugh, Owen McGirr.
Bloody Run Bor.—M. Ritchey, J. D. Lucas.
Broad Top.—M. A. Hunter, Daniel Rowland.
Colerain.—A. Weisel, G. W. Cessna.
Cumberland Val.—Joseph Brandt, Daniel Miller.
Harrison.—George Elder, Wm. Egolf.
Hopewell.—G. Stepleton, Geo. Whitehill.
Juniata.—Lewis Fyan, Hon. James Burns.
Liberty.—George Roades, Isaac Elder.
Londonderry.—James Mattingly, D. Miller.
Monroe.—Daniel Fletcher, Thomas Gillam.
Napier.—John Sill, Wm. Crissman.
Providence East.—Peter M. Barton Cadwalader Evans.
Providence West.—Homer Neice, Jeremiah Weight.
Schellsburg bor.—J. G. Fraser, A. P. Hamaker.
St. Clair.—J. W. Crissman, J. Feaster.
Saxton Bor.—S. S. Fluck, M. Harris.
Southampton.—Thos. Donahoe, John Cavender.
Snake Spring.—A. Mortimore, John Koons.
Union.—Saml. Burket, Josiah Mowry.
Woodberry Middle.—W. M. Pearson, D. Barley.
Woodberry South.—Josiah Richey, David B. Kochendarfer.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Prothonotary. A communication was here made to the Convention that Hon. A. J. Snively was not a candidate before the Convention and that his name had been announced in that connection without his knowledge or consent. O. E. Shannon, Esq., of Bedford Borough, was then nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Prothonotary.

Nominations were then made for Sheriff. After prolonged balloting, during which Messrs. Keyser, Earnest, Sansom, Fluke, Figard, Reighard Defibaugh, Horn, Steel and Steckman received the warm support of their respective friends, the contest finally narrowed down between Messrs. Keyser and Steckman, and on the 9th ballot, ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, was declared the nominee for Sheriff.

Balloting was then had for Associate Judge, John C. Black, G. Smouse, Jr., Jos. Sellers, F. D. Beegle and G. W. Gump being named. After a number of ballots which resulted in very flattering votes for the several candidates, the contest lay between Col. F. D. Beegle and G. W. Gump, Esq., when the next ballot nominated Mr. GUMP by two majority.

The nomination for Commissioner being in order, Messrs. Brumbaugh, Bowser, D. P. Beegle, Howsare, and Souser, were balloted for, each candidate receiving an excellent vote. On the last ballot, the contest was between Messrs. John S. Brumbaugh and David Howsare, and resulted in the nomination of Mr. HOWSARE by two majority.

Nominations were then made for Poor Director. Messrs. Moses, Diehl, Simon Brumbaugh and Grasier were balloted for, each receiving a respectable vote, when MICHAEL DIEHL was finally nominated.

For Auditor JOHN D. LUCAS was nominated.

HON. A. H. COFFROTH was then recommended as the choice of the Convention for Congress.

B. F. MEYERS was recommended as the candidate of the Convention for the nomination for State Senator.

The nominations were then made unanimous.

The following resolutions were then read by Mr. J. Henry Hutton and unanimously adopted by the Convention:

WHEREAS, It is the privilege as well as the duty of the people to make known to their agents in public office, their will in regard to the issues before the country, and the principles and policy which should govern those agents in the exercise of their official functions, and WHEREAS the present is especially a time in which the position of public affairs demands the anxious and patriotic attention of all good citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That we regard with great alarm the efforts of those men in Congress who are striving to keep up the sectional feud which so lately culminated in civil war, by refusing to permit the restoration of the Union, and defeating the consummation for which so much blood was shed and so great treasure expended.

Resolved, That we believe now, as we have always maintained, that the Union consists of *all the States*, and not of any part of them, and we recognize no flag as ours save that on whose folds the stripes are illumined by *Thirty-six Stars*; unmutilated by the hand of Southern Secession and unmarred by the heel of Northern Disunion.

Resolved, That we deplore the continued agitation of the Negro question, so fruitful of evil in the past, and so portentous of trouble in the future; and we hold the Disunion party in Congress, led by Sumner in the Senate and Stevens in the House, responsible for whatever difficulties may result from that agitation hereafter.

Resolved, That we are for the *whole Union*, as our fathers established it, as our soldiers fought for it, and as the patriot Andrew Johnson is now striving to restore it, and we hold all men to be enemies of the Union and traitors to the Government, who believe in a dissevered country and a mutilated flag; a country such as Thaddeus Stevens and the radicals in Congress would make for us, *with eleven States stricken from the Union*, a flag *with eleven Stars blotted out of the constellation.*

Resolved, That the uninterrupted and persistent legislation by Congress, in behalf of the negro, to the neglect of the interests of the white people, and especially of the soldiers of the country, is an outrage to be tolerated only by the lunatics who would reverse the laws of Nature and of God, by mixing the races and making white black and black white.

Resolved, That we recognize in Hiester Clymer, the nominee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for Governor, a gentleman who possesses all the qualities which could be desired in a candidate for the Gubernatorial office. His honesty and capability are fully avouched by the testimony of the leading presses which oppose him on political grounds, whilst in the ranks of the Democracy his talents and worth are universally acknowledged and respected, facts that render morally certain his triumphant election.

Resolved, That as to all differences among Democrats in the past, we are willing "to let bygones be bygones," and that we recognize as the great overshadowing issue of the present day, *the restoration of the Union* as against *the continuance of Dissolution* by the machinations of the Radical leaders in the present Congress, and we invite all men, without regard to previous political predilections, to unite with us in favor of *Restoration* and against *Dissolution*, and as an earnest of our intentions in this regard we present to the people of this Congressional district, as our choice for Congress, our present worthy and efficient member, Hon. A. H. Coffroth.

Resolved, That believing Bedford County entitled to the nomination for State Senator, she having yielded her claims to that nomination three years ago, and having last year yielded to Somerset and Fulton the candidates for Legislature, we present as our unanimous choice for that position, Hon. B. F. Meyers and hereby authorize him to appoint his own conferees.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of this Senatorial and Representative District to elect the Democratic nominees for Senator and Representative, it being acknowledged by the "Republican" presses that the "Republican" Senator and Representatives sold the people in the last Legislature on the Railroad question.

Resolved, That John P. Reed, Esq., Wm. Keyser and L. N. Fyan be and they are hereby appointed conferees to meet conferees from the other counties in this Congressional district to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That Maj. L. Talioferro, John Sill and John W. Crisman be and are hereby appointed conferees to meet conferees from the other counties in this Representative district, to nominate candidates for Representatives.

Resolved, That the Democratic County Committe be and they are hereby authorized to revise the rules of the Democratic party of Bedford County, and that the Committee be required to report to the next annual meeting of the Democracy in February, 1867.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a County Committee for the ensuing year.

J. W. DICKERSON, Chairman, Bedford Borough.
Bedford Tp.—Owen McGirr.
Broad Top—M. A. Hunter.
Bloody Run—Simon States.
Colerain—G. W. Cessna.
Cumberland Valley—D. R. Anderson.
Harrison—G. W. Horn.
Hopewell—J. B. Fluck.
Juniata—Frederick Hillegas.
Liberty—Isaac Kensinger.
Londonderry—Josiah Miller.
Napier—J. J. Sill.
Providence East—Cadwalader Evans.
Providence West—A. J. Morgart.
Schellsburg—Jeremiah Black.
Snake Spring—J. G. Hartley.
St. Clair—Samuel Beckley.
Southampton—Wm. Adams, Esq.
Union—Michael Wertz.
Woodberry South—J. I. Noble.
Woodberry Middle—Daniel Barley.
Saxton Borough—C. Faxon.
Coal Dale Borough—J. A. Pearson.
Monroe—Henry Whetstone.

During the session of the Convention, the proceedings were enlivened with music most eloquently discoursed by the Bedford Democratic Brass Band.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*. JAMES BURNS, Prest.

J. H. HUTTON, M. A. HUNTER, DANIEL FLETCHER, } Secretaries.

GOOD NEWS FROM A FAR COUNTRY.

The political news from the Far West is somewhat cheering. In Nebraska, we learn from the *Tribune* of yesterday, the Democrats have gained considerably on last year's vote, though that journal still claims the success of the Radical disunionists "beyond all peradventure." The Radicals have been joyously appropriating Oregon, and some of their journals have been quite ecstatic over the result on the Pacific coast. Yesterday, however, a brief telegram came over the wires which greatly dampened their hopes in that distant region. The news is as follows:

The result of the Oregon election remains in doubt. Both parties claim the State by a majority of about six hundred.

While this performance was going on in Oregon, the "copperheads" were hard at work a little further north, in a Territory called "Washington," and the result of their labors, "as far as heard from," is thus pleasantly announced:

The returns of the election in Washington Territory show large Democratic gains. The entire Democratic ticket in nine counties is elected, and it is believed to be so in four others.

We commend these fellows to "Congress." They certainly need "reconstructing." If the news should be confirmed by subsequent intelligence, there is but one thing left for the Rumps to do, and that is to pass some constitutional amendment which will prevent the inhabitants of these benighted regions forever hereafter from voting the Democratic ticket.—*Age.*

—Hon. E. B. Washburne, has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans of the Third Congressional district of Illinois.

Read! Reflect! Decide!

THE NEW PLATFORM OF THE THAD. STEVENS WING OF THE "REPUBLICAN" PARTY!

A Black Walnut with a Negro Suffrage Kernel!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following is the Joint Resolution of Congress, proposing to amend the Federal Constitution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Art.—Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, including Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—A bill was passed providing for the appointment of Paymaster in the United States navy. It was agreed that to-day be set aside for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. The bill regulating the number and appointment of officers in the United States navy was taken up. It will be found elsewhere. It provides for the appointment on the active list of one Admiral, one Vice Admiral, ten Rear Admirals, and a proportionate number of other officers. It fixes the salary of the Admiral at ten thousand dollars a year. After some discussion the bill was passed.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution providing for the proper representation of the United States at the Paris Exhibition, to be held in 1867, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Grimes, which provides that no officer shall be appointed or money paid out under this resolution, until the Imperial Government shall give proper assurance of the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico. A long and animated discusion ensued and a number of speeches were made, some for and others against the amendment. The amendment was finally withdrawn by unanimous consent. Amendments were offered declaring that no member of Congress or person holding any Government office, shall be appointed as one of the Commissioners, and providing for an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to erect a building for the proper display of American goods. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs increasing the regular army of the United States to a maximum of fifty thousand men. It was recommitted to the committee to be again reported on Tuesday next, to be considered by the House. The credentials of Mr. W. McKenzie, claiming to be a member elect from the Fifth district of North Carolina, were presented and referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. A bill was passed, after some discussion, establishing assay offices in Oregon and Idaho. A joint resolution was agreed to, extending the benefits of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the State of West Virginia. The House then took up the bill restoring the Southern States to their full political rights. A long discussion ensued. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, made a speech against the bill. He stated that he believed in the right of secession, that by that act the Southern States were out of the Union, and would have to be admitted by act of Congress. He said he was opposed also to President Johnson's policy, and said that as the State from which the President is sent is out of the Union, he is only President *de facto*. He warmly eulogized the bravery and patriotism of Southern men, and said, in conclusion, the Southern people would never degrade themselves by freely accepting conditions from whose benefit their chosen leaders were excluded. A long discussion ensued. The House finally adjourned without taking any action on the bill.

SENATE.—The Tax bill, with amendments, was reported from the Committee on Finance. The bill regulating the occupation of mineral lands and extending the right of pre-emption thereto was then taken up. A number of amendments were proposed and adopted. Mr. Saulsbury rose to a personal explanation in regard to a statement which appeared in the New York *Tribune*, from its Washington Correspondent, that he (Mr. S.) was present at the caning of Mr. Grinnell by Gen. Rousseau as a backer for Gen. Rousseau; and that he (Mr. S.) had been waiting for the attack. Mr. Saulsbury said that the statement was false and denounced the author as a wilful liar. The Committee of Conference on the bill making appropriations for the completion, preservation and repair of certain public work already in process of construction made a report, which was agreed to. The previous discussion was then continued, but without taking a vote on the bill the Senate went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the marine corps and transferring it to the army, and supplying its place by details from the army whenever there is any necessity for such service. A joint resolution was passed appropriating sixteen thousand dollars to reimburse the State of Vermont for protecting and defending the State from the invasion from Canada in 1864. An amendment to the Constitution allowing Congress to impose an export duty on cotton was rejected by a vote of yeas 59, nays 61. A concurrent resolution was passed requesting the President to transmit at once certified copies of the amendment to the Constitution, passed by Congress on the 13th instant, to the Executives of the several States. A resolution was passed requesting the President to communicate to the House all information in his possession relating to the imprisonment of United States citizens by the Canadian authorities. The House then took up the bill providing for the restoration of the Southern States to their full political rights. Mr. Raymond made a long speech against the bill. After some further discussion the bill was laid aside. Messages were received from the President transmitting certain diplomatic correspondence relating to the transmission of Austrian troops to Mexico, and also transmitting copies of the laws of the Southern States in relation to the Confederate debt. The House then adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

Virtual Commencement of the War---The Last Hope of Peace Dispelled.

By the arrival at New York of the steamships Hansa, Palmyra, and City of Paris we have advices from Europe to the 6th inst. The news is most important. The proposed Conference at Paris has been abandoned, owing to the refusal of Austria to bind herself to abide by the action of the Conference except upon certain conditions. There is now no longer any but the very faintest possible hope that peace will be maintained. The London *Times* believes that the first blow will be struck in the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies.—Austria who, from her geographical position, is powerless to prevent Prussia from seizing and holding the Duchies, will, in all probability, make a counter move into Prussian Silesia. The *Daily News* intimates that Prussia is about to issue a warlike manifesto or a direct declaration of war. Prussia charges Austria with violating her pledges, and Austria, on the other hand, justifies her acts. Military preparations are continued on all sides. The Italian volunteers number ninety-five thousand men. The typhus fever is said to have broken out among the Italian troops on the frontier. Martial law has been declared in Venetia. The Austrian army is now eight hundred thousand strong. The Prussian army consists of four hundred and fifty-two battalions of infantry, three hundred and twenty squadrons of cavalry, and over a thousand pieces of artillery.

LATER.

By the arrival, off Farther Point, of the steamship Peruvian, we have one day's later advices from Europe. The first step in active hostilities has been taken. On the 7th the Prussian troops entered the Duchy of Holstein, and the Austrians were concentrating at Altona, where a collision was expected. The Steamship China was telegraphed off Halifax yesterday. The Continental news continued to be warlike. Austria has declared the ports of Pola, Caltaro and the Island of Lissa ports of war. Austria regards the Prussian invasion of Holstein a *casus belli*. The Emperor of France has sent the Duke of Grammont to Vienna, to make a last effort at conciliation. Austria maintains her position relative to the Conference, and it is said at Berlin to have determined to settle the dispute by the arbitrament of the sword.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

—Mr. Davis has been made an honorary member of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Petersburg, Va. Mr. R. A. Hamilton paid the fee.

—Judge Lane, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died on Tuesday.

—Major-General Stannard has been appointed collector of customs for the Vermont district, in place of William Clapp, resigned.

—Sumner is said to be disgusted with Grinnell. He has made the story of Sumner's martyrdom not only stale, but no longer profitable.

—A lady named Murphy, residing in Tehama county, Cal., shot a man through the head with a pistol to save herself from being ravished.

—A Mrs. Zerringer of Indianapolis, took a large dose of poison last Friday, because her husband felt too poor to take her to a ball.

—Senator Wright, of New Jersey, is in a much improved condition of health, and has, in fact, nearly recovered from his recent paralytic attack.

The Queen would not permit a ball at the British Embassy, in Paris, on her birthday. They used to do it regularly before "our dear Albert" died.

—Mr. Grinnell picked up a piece of the cane with which General Rosseau whipped him, and said he proposed to present it to Mrs. Grinnell.

—The President of the Republic of Liberia has written a letter, in which he urges the African people of this country to continue their exertions in favor of emigration, by all means.

—Professor Powell, of Covington, Kentucky, dying, bequeathed his head to a Cincinnati lady, to be used for scientific purposes, and it was sent to her. Small favors are thankfully received.

—Mr. Wade of the Senate, is greatly exercised on the subject of "Republicanism" in Mexico. There will be a time when nothing of that kind will trouble him in Ohio.

—A modest proposition is pending in Congress to place sixty thousand dollars in the hands of B. F. Butler, to be held in trust for the purchase of a National Asylum, and Butler is waiting in Washington.

—The annual income of Wendell Phillips is sixty thousand dollars. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* remarks that the statement should go with it, which will hardly be denied, that Phillips inherited his wealth from ancestors who accumulated immense fortunes by the manufacture of and traffic in New England rum, and by the African slave trade.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—The officers of several of the Venango Banks of Pennsylvania are about to bring suit against Auditor General Slenker, and through him against the State, for the recovery of a million and a quarter of United States securities deposited with the Auditor General as security for the circulation of those banks. The allegation is that of embezzlement by certain parties for which the Auditor General is held responsible.

—Some forty members of Congress have addressed a letter to Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, asking him to convene the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional amendment. It is intimated that if this be done the Tennessee delegation will at once be admitted. In other words, Stokes, Maynard and company are coolly asked to buy their seats at the Radical price.

—A few days ago a freedman in King William county, Va., killed, after a desperate encounter, a monster snake measuring nearly eight feet long and large in proportion. The contents of his snakeship's stomach were varied and assorted, reported as follows: a young rabbit, five partridge eggs, a couple of frogs, two hen's eggs, a lizzard and a small chicken.

—The Board of Trade of Albany, N. Y., has adopted a resolution recommending the abolition of the bushel, and the adoption of the cental or hundred pounds as the standard weight. The Cleveland Board of Trade has also adopted a similar recommendation.

—Last week the Treasury Department printed $316,500 in fractional currency, of which amount $134,000 were shipped to national banks and private individuals.

—Roger Lamb, who was some time since convicted in New York of the murder of his wife, and whose case was appealed and a new trial ordered, died at the Blackwell's Island Hospital on Tuesday.

—The King of Prussia has decreed that in the event of war merchant vessels belonging to subjects of hostile States shall not be subject to capture and confiscation by his ships of war.

—The report that the rinderpest existed in New York is denied by the officers of the Agricultural Society. The disease is pleuro-pheumonia.

—The St. Cloud *Democrat* states that a train of one hundred wagons recently left St. Cloud, Minnesota, for the gold mines of Montana.

—The Postmaster-General refuses to increase the pay of New England railroads for carrying the mails.

—The Montreal *Gazette* asserts that those opposed to confederation are scarcely in favor of annexation to the United States.

—The Merchants of Savannah, Ga., are making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July in grand style.

—The steamer Magnolia was burned at St. Louis on Tuesday morning. The loss is about $100,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery!—A cure is warranted by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment, if used when taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the Cholera of 1848, Dr. Tobias attended 40 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

Directions.—Take a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water every half hour for two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with Liniment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice in the mouth, about the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists, price 40 and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtlandt st., New York.
may11,'66.—1m

A Single Box of Brandreth's Pills contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world beside; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known, sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Pain in Head, Heartburn, Pain in the Breast-bone, Sudden Faintness and Costiveness. Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines. [may11,'66.-1m.

TRANSFORMATION.—The superstitions of antiquity are only "food for laughter" at the present day, and yet this is an age of

Miracles,

accomplished with the aid of science. For example: grey, sandy or red hair is

Changed in a Moment,

to the richest conceivable black or brown, by a simple application of

Cristadoro's Hair Dye,

Manufactured and sold by J. Cristadoro, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
jun8,'66.-1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*these advertisements appear in the columns of* the GAZETTE.) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Barrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Hagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Peters & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co. Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Nelson; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Smith, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farmer; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.
Hershman & Greenbaum, St. Clairsville, &c.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Fyan; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GROCERIES—H. C. Reamer, George Mardorff, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.
John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa. Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye; Mishler's Herb Bitters.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
J. N. Hickok, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's Notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

JUNIATA BASE BALL CLUB.—A special meeting of the Juniata B. B. C. was called on Friday evening, June 1. B. F. Meyers presided. The Secretary being absent, A. King, Jr., was appointed Secretary *Pro. tem.* Wm. Bollinger and J. G. Minnich, Jr., were elected active members. On motion of A. Lyon, it was agreed that two Captains be appointed, who should choose two "nines." The President appointed A. Lyon and I. F. Grove. After some debate Tuesdays and Fridays of each week were the days selected for playing, and 3 o'clock, P. M., the hour. The two "nines" were then chosen, as follows:

I. F. Grove, Capt.	A. Lyon, Capt.
C. Alsip,	H. C. Reamer,
H. W. Fisher,	A. King, Jr.,
S. Wills,	N. J. Lyons,
W. McMullin,	Dr. W. Watson,
J. L. Lewis,	B. F. Meyers,
W. Fyan,	J. T. Keagy,
A. Palmer,	Geo. H. Mengel,
W. Bollinger,	J. G. Minnich, Jr.

On motion of Dr. Wm. Watson, W. A. Nicodemus was chosen Umpire. On motion of J. L. Lewis, Dr. Anderson and Jno. Lutz were elected Scorers. On motion of N. J. Lyons, a committee was appointed to superintend the improvement of the Ball ground. The President appointed N. J. Lyons, A. Lyon and A. King, Jr. On motion of H. C. Reamer, the President appointed N. J. Lyons, J. T. Keagy and J. L. Lewis a committee to procure a new ball and bats. On motion of J. L. Lewis, the report of the meeting was ordered to be published. On motion the meeting adjourned until the next regular monthly meeting.

A. KING, Jr.,
Sec. Pro. tem.

PROPOSED ERECTION OF AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN BEDFORD AND SALE OF LOTS.—In our advertising columns will be found an advertisement for the sale of the lots owned by the Episcopal Church on Penn Street, for which purpose an enabling Act of the Legislature was obtained at the last session. They will be sold whole or entire to suit purchasers, provided the whole be sold. The Episcopalians are about erecting a handsome church building on lots lately forming part of the Watson estate which will occupy the South-eastern corner of John and the proposed extension of Richard Street. Our citizens ought to subscribe liberally for such an improvement to the town.

OPENING OF A RACE COURSE.—Col. John Hafer will open his race course near the Chalybeate Spring, on the 4th of July, next. A grand time is anticipated. We doubt not that the race course will be quite a resort during the summer. It is very pleasantly located and presents great attractions to the devotees of the turf.

YELLOW OCHRE.—Mr. Henry Sill, of Bedford tp., has discovered a very valuable "bank" of ochre on his farm, which he is now engaged in working. It is represented as making the best of paint.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for July opens with an unusually handsome and suggestive engraving called "The Distressed Bachelor." In the fashion plate, tasteful and attractive as usual, is a charming bridal dress. Then there is a wood cut of many piquant faces illustrating "The Hair," "The Pointalide Veil," "Zouave Jacket," and a plate consisting of seven figures of ladies and children, showing the newest and prettiest of the Summer Fashions. Among the stories are "The Distressed Bachelor;" "Pauline Beranger's Story;" the conclusion of "Sybil Ainsworth," "The Boy and the Man," and an interesting biographical sketch of Madame Roland, called forth by some recent discoveries. The Toilet Novelties and Work Table are as usual profusely illustrated. Price $2 50 a year; 2 copies $4 00; 8 copies (and *one gratis*) $16. Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents. Address Deacon &. Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

MACKENZIE'S TEN THOUSAND RECEIPTS.—This is a very valuable book. It should be in every household. The cook, the nurse, the housekeeper all are in need of the invaluable information contained in this work. Besides it has useful matter on almost every concievable subject, the fine arts, horsemanship, farriery, fish culture, &c., &c. Mr. W. Edwards, of this place, is the agent for the book. We advise everybody to obtain a copy.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES IN THE COURT HOUSE.—There will be the usual services on next Sabbath, at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m. In the afternoon the Rev. Barrow will deliver a second discourse on "Joseph and his brethren."

Beau How like you the "Night-Blooming Cereus," Miss?

Belle Like it! its fragrance, sir, is perfect bliss!

Phalon & Son, manufacturers. N. Y. Sold everywhere.

SEE advertisement of R. Drawbaugh, in another column.

SWEET the pleasures of the spring
When we hear the Cuckoo sing,
But dark and gloomy is the spring
When Cholera is on the wing.
Be prudent, then, now is the time,
To freely use Chloride of Lime.
Although not dangerous to cats,
It always drives away the rats.
No use of saying any more,
It can be found at Lewis' Drug Store.

—The American colonists in Mexico are said, on authority of a telegram from New Orleans, to advise intending emigrants to stay at home. The Liberals have become more active since it has been made known the French would be withdrawn. The difficulty between the Emperor Maximilian and the Papal See has been adjusted.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA June 18.—The flour market very feverish; sales of superfine at $8 50@8 75, extras at $9@10.—Northwestern extra family at $11 50@13 37. Penn'a and Ohio at $12@14 50 and fancy at higher figures. Rye flour is steady at $6 50. In corn meal there is nothing doing. Rye has advanced to $1 30. Corn is scarce, and has again advanced 3cts.: sales of yellow, part at $1 05, and part on secret terms. Oats steady, at 76c for Delaware and 74c for Pennsylvania and 60 for western. Groceries and provisions dull. Whisky $2 24@2 26 for Penna., and $2 28@2 29 for Ohio.

Stock Market.—Stocks inactive; Penna. 5's 90½; Morris Canal 80; Reading 54½; Pennsylvania R. R. 54½; Gold 164. Exchange on New York par.

MARRIED.

MILLER—HARTLEY—At the residence of the bride's father, Hon. J. G. Hartley, in Snake Spring township, on Tuesday, 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Barnhart, Rev. A. R. Miller, pastor of the M. E. Church, Bedford, to Miss Sadie A. Hartley.

The happy pair have our hearty wishes for their happiness and prosperity. Accompanying the above notice was a most delicious cake which was duly appreciated by the typos.

ZEMBOWER—MILLER—On Sunday evening, 10th inst., by John A. Gump, Esq., Mr. James Zembower to Miss Emma Miller, all of Cumberland Valley township.

DIED.

MANN—At Wooster, Ohio, on the 8th ult., Mr. Henry C. Mann, formerly of this place, aged 36 years and nine days.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—20 young men, as agents in Bedford, for a good business. Address (enclose stamp for return letter)
R DRAWBAUGH.
jun22.-2t.* Etters, York county, Pa.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier township, by fishing, hunting or in any manner whatever, as I am determined to prosecute any and every one so offending after this date. [jun22.-3t.] JOSEPH BLACK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of John Ake, late of Union township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. AKE
jun22.-6t ABRAM H. HULL, Adm'rs.

TOWN LOTS IN BEDFORD AT PUBLIC SALE.—There will be exposed at public sale, under a recent enabling act of the Legislature, on Saturday, July 7, at 2 o'clock, P. M., upon the premises, the town lots owned by the Episcopal Church in Bedford, lying 120 feet front on Penn street and being 240 feet in depth. Terms, one fourth cash; remainder in six months. The lots will be sold entire, or in parcels, to suit purchasers, provided the whole be sold.
jun22.-3t.] BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of John Martin, Esq., late of Monroe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
jun22.-6t. DANIEL FLETCHER, Ex'r.

YELLOW OCHRE.—My farm located in Bedford township, six miles North of Bedford, has upon it a bank of YELLOW OCHRE, of the best quality, which has been used by a number of persons for making paints, with entire satisfaction. I am now selling this ochre at low prices, and invite those interested to give me a call. They will find it all I represent. Almost any color can be made of it. Call at my place in Bedford township, or address me as follows:
jun22.-3ms. HENRY SILL, Bedford, Pa.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on Tuesday, the 3rd of July, 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, a roofed bridge, to be built across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, near Wm. Egolf's, in Juniata township.

Plans and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford, or on the premises, on the day of letting.
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY.
Attest:—J. G. FISHER, Cl'k. Comm'rs.
jun22.-2t.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particular y invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:

Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug.
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES.
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Stoves, &c.

B. M'C. BLYMYER. | GEO. BLYMYER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

STOVE EMPORIUM,
AND
TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & Co.

Have just refitted and refurnished their splendid stock of Stoves and Tinware, at the old stand of Blymyer & Son, and persons in need of anything in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call. They always keep on hand a full assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

with fixtures, together with the many different articles of

TIN AND TOILET WARE.

necessary for complete house furnishing purposes.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should bear in mind that their orders will always be promptly attended to, and a full share of their patronage is solicted.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

Done in the most approved manner, and on the shortest possible notice.

REPAIRING

Promptly attended to with neatness and dispatch.

The patrons and friends of the firm of BLYMYER & SON will find them elegantly fitted up on the corner lately occupied by Mrs. Stewart, with a complete stock of Hardware, &c., always on hand. may11,'66.

REASONS WHY
THE
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Made at WALTHAM, Mass.
IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of solid plates. No jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanism should be—accurate, simple, strong and economical. Except some high grades, too costly for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "ancres," "lepines" and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions—the refuse of foreign factories—which were entirely unsaleable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of public trial, we now make more than half of all the watches sold in the United States, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very highest grade known to chronometry, unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for less money than foreign watches, but we do assert without fear of contradiction that for the same money our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
jun8.'65.-1m.] 182 Broadway, N. Y.

OLIVER C. LOWRY vs. HANNAH LOWRY.—In the Court of Common Pleas for Bedford county. No. 10, April Term, 1866, alias Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And, now, April 30th, 1866, the Court, on motion of G. H Spang, Esq., Attorney for the above named Oliver C. Lowry, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Hannah Lowry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said Rule returnable on Monday, the 3d day of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. O. E. SHANNON, Pro'y.

Attest:—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, June 8, 1866.

SAME } No. 12, April Term, 1866. Alias Subpœna in Libel for Divorce. On motion,
vs. } E. M. Alsip, appointed Commissioner to
SAME } take testimoney, find facts and make return to said Court, at next Term, September 3d, 1866.

To Hannah Lowry and all parties interested.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioner appointed, as above stated, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 6th of July, 1866, when and where you can attend if you think proper.
jun8 -4t. E. M. ALSIP, Commissioner.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c.,
LADIES' COATS and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. apr.27,'66.

MRS. TATE AND MISS REA have returned from the city with the most beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this they have with them a lady from Philadelphi, who has experience as *a practical Milliner*, and having also arranged to have *a practical MANTUA-MAKER* from one of the city establishments, they are confident they can offer to their customers assurances of satisfaction which cannot be surpassed. apr.20,'66.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,

ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.
may11'66.

Philadelphia Trade.

HENRY HARPER,
520 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES.
Fine Gold JEWELRY.
Solid SILVER WARE.
and superior Silver Plated Ware, at Reduced Prices. [Mar.23.'66—3m.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS,
HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades.
March 2. 1866—3m

CARD.—LASH'S FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINE is now offered to the public as the CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST and most EFFICIENT Washing Machine in the country.

The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county, can be secured by applying soon at our store,
727 *Market Street*, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
J. S. LASH & Co.

Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market, wholesale and retail.

☞ A very liberal discount to country merchants and dealers generally. [may18.-6t.

REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers have just received a fresh invoice of

EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS;
also from Auction,
LINEN SHEETINGS, TABLE DRAPERS, &c.,
—at—
Greatly Reduced Prices,
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Importers and Dealers
In House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 Chestnut Street,
may18.-1m. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of
HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Comprising all the best varieties of

Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Pillow and Bolster Casings,
Table Damask and Diapers,
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies,
Chamber and Bath Towels,
Toweltings of all Descriptions,
Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes,
Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,

And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.

Spring Hosiery and Merino Goods.

The subscriber, with increased facilities for the transportation of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well selected stock of

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery.
Merino and Silk Vests, Drawers, etc.

New stock and at the Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 Chestnut Street,
may 18.-1m. PHILADELPHIA.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Elizabeth Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jun.8,-6t. HORATIO J. MEANS, Adm'r.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13.'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON.
may18.-3ms. Bedford, Pa.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!
April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66—tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65—tf

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first and last instalment, of the amount subscribed, on or before the 1st of May. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.
March 9—3m GEO. W. GUMP, Pres't.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons, trespassing upon may premises, without permission, to quit the practice, as I am determined to prosecute all such, without respect to persons, according to law. This is the last notice.
jun15.-3t.* A. B. SANDS.

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

'WAY DOWN BELOW THE 'GROUND FLOOR.'

BOUGHT JUST AT THE RIGHT TIME AND TO BE SLAUGHTERED AT ONCE AT VERY LOW PRICES!

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS.

Good Calicoes at 10 cts.,
Very desirable at 16 cts,
Sold very often for best at 20 cts.
Best Makes at 22 cts,
French Lawns at 50 cts,
American Lawns at 35 cts.

Unbleached Muslin—heavy—3-4 at 15 cents,
" " " 7-8 at 18 "
" very " 7-8 at 22 "
" " " 4-4 at 20 "
" extra " 4-4 at 25 "

Bleached Muslin from 15 cents up.
American and French Ginghams,
Challies, Delaines, all colors, half wool,
All wool Delaines all colors.
Barred and Plain Cambric Brilliants,
Nansook Swiss, &c., Alpacas, &c., &c.,
Bed Ticking at 35, 50 and best at 60 cents,
Sheeting Check at 25 cents—best at 31 cents.
All kinds of Flannels.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans 31 cents and upwards,
Cottonade from 25 cents up,
All wool Cassimeres from 90 cts. up,
Great bargains in Cloths.
Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Buttons, Hankerchiefs,
A large lot of Paper Collars, glazed and plain.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS.

GROCERIES:

Best Crushed	Sugar	20 cents.
" Granulated	"	20 "
" Pulverized	"	20 "
" A	"	19 "
" B	"	18 "
" C	"	17 "
Brown Sugar, fair article,		12 "
" good	"	14 "
" extra	"	15 "
" prime	"	16 "

Syrups, 60 cts., $1.00, 1.50 and best Lovering 1.60.
Prime Rio Coffee at 30 cents,
Extra " " at 33 "
Tea, Rice, Spices, of all kinds, &c., &c., &c., &c.

DYE-STUFFS:

Extract of Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, &c.

TOBACCO:

Congress, Twist, Navy, Oronoco, Graveley's Natural Leaf, &c., a good article of Segars, and Smoking Tobacco.

FISH:

Mackerel in half barrels,
" " quarter "
" " eight "
Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE:

A general assortment of all kinds of Queensware.

HATS:

Summer Hats from 12½ cents up, all prices and sizes.

A large assortment of Wool and Fur Hats for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices.

CLOTHING:

A general assortment of Men's and Boys' clothing, at prices to suit the times.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A general assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Shoes.
Misses' and Children's Shoes, all kinds.
Men's and Boy's " " "

LEATHER:

A prime article of Red Sole Leather at 40 cents a pound; Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Upper Leather, &c.

CEDAR WARE:

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c.

COTTON CHAIN:

All numbers, at $3 50 a bundle.

STATIONERY:

Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelops, Window Paper, plain and patterns.

☞ Don't fail to call and see us, at No. 1, Anderson's Row.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.
may25,'66.

THE THREE STORES!!

ANOTHER VETO!

THE HIGH PRICE BILL CAN'T PASS!

We have just received and have for sale at the lowest prices,

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and
SHOES, &c.

We have the best
CALICOES
at the lowest prices.
FRENCH and AMERICAN LAWNS
at a great reduction.
Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS
incomparably low.
American and French
Ginghams,
Challies,
Delaines,
Cambrics,
Flannels,
&c., &c.,
in great variety.

MEN'S WEAR.

Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres,
Cloths,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES.

SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
RICE
and everything in the Grocery line.

Remember the Three Stores,
At ST. CLAIRSVILLE, at FISHERTOWN and at MOWRY'S MILL.
Come one, Come all, and give us a call.
HERSHMAN & GREENBAUM.
jun14-3m.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may4,'66. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy goods, of all kinds, cheap.

Call and see

jun1,'66.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
—AT THE—
NEW GROCERY STORE,
On Julianna Street, 2 doors North of J. L. Lewis' Drug Store.

H. C. REAMER

Has just opened a large assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of superior

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
Detersive Soap,
Extra Family Soap,
Pickled Oysters, superior
Pickles, Fresh Peaches, Green
Corn, Green Peas, Sardines and Macaronies, all kinds of Spices, Kellog's Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Mace, Ketchup, Worcestershire Sauce, Extracts, Lemon and Vanilla, Indigo and Indigo Blue, Corn Starch, Fannestock's unsurpassed Farina, all kinds of Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Cherries, &c.
FISH of all kinds, not caught in the Juniata.
Oranges and Lemons of the finest kind.
Ground Alum Salt, Washing Soda, Baking Soda, Candles, &c., &c.

☞ Give us a call, examine our goods, and we will try to accommodate you.
may18,'66. H. C. REAMER.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has just returned from the city with a carefully selected stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

The following are among the numerous articles which may be found at my store: All kinds of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Segars and Tobacco; Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples, and Green Peas; Dried Peaches, Prunes, Raisins, Dates, Figs, Lemons, &c.

All sorts of Spices, Essences, Oils, Crackers and Cakes: Fancy Soaps, all varieties; Plain Candies, assorted, of every description, and Fruit Drops; fine Candies of all kinds.

All of the above named articles, with many more, can be found one door East of the GAZETTE Office, and opposite H. F. Irvine's Regulator.
jun1.-3m. GEO. MARDORFF.

Clothing, etc.

HOME AGAIN!!!!!
BY THE BARD OF LIPPEL'S HALL.

Home again! Home again!
From a foreign shore;
And now I'll get some handsome clothes
From LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

For I have roamed the world around,
But none like their's can find;
To such as I could get abroad,
I had to be resigned.

But oh, it caused my heart to ache,
My countenance to fall,
To buy such clothes from others,
When I thought of LIPPEL'S Hall.

Oh, you are highly favored,
Who live on Juniata shore,
For you can always get your clothes
At LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

And all who have to travel,
Will these my words recall;
For none make clothes as good and cheap
As those at LIPPEL'S Hall.

Where you can always find the largest stock of MEN and BOY'S CLOTHING, together with PIECE GOODS for Custom order. Also a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
jun15.'66.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the *BEDFORD CLOTHING* EMPORIUM, and examine our stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods,* Prices to suit the buyers.
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
apr.27,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.
may25,'66.

OYES! O YES!!
S. J. McCAUSLIN, Auctioneer.
The undersigned having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it to their advantage to patronize him.
March 9—3m S. J. McCAUSLIN.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage

Miscellaneous.

1866! PROSPECTUS 1866!
OF
"THE AGE,"

The only Democratic Daily Journal in Philadelphia.—Great Improvements and Great Inducements.—Union, Restoration, and Constitutional Liberty.

The publishers of The Age respectfully call attention to the Daily and Weekly issues of their popular journal.

The Daily Age contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters; and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance.—Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe, brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from the point the steamers first touch.

Terms of the Daily.—One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4 50; three months, $2 50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, if prepaid.

The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

Terms of the Weekly.—One copy, one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17.50; twenty copies one year, $33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Ten copies, one year, $16 50; twenty copies, one year, $30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cts per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, is prepaid.

☞ The Weekly Age will be the great campaign paper of the Democratic Conservative Party of Pennsylvania, and will earnestly support the President in his patriotic efforts in behalf of Union, Restoration and Constitutional Liberty.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Please write the name and address plainly, and specify distinctly whether the Daily or Weekly is ordered.

Address WELSH & ROBB,
may18 | 430 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

J. W. HUGHES. } *Principals and Proprietors.*
J. A. STEWART. }

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866.*

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

March 2, '66

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 4, '65—1y

ATTENTION, COAL-CONSUMERS!—The undersigned having leased the collieries of the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company, for a period of years, are now prepared to furnish a better article of coal than has ever been mined at those collieries. We desire to call the attention of the people of Bedford county and the public generally, to this fact and that we will furnish, on the shortest notice, and at the lowest price, at Bloody Run, or Mt. Dallas, or any station on the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., any quantity of Coal that may be desired.

LANGDON & GLAZIER,
apr. 20.—3m. Riddlesburg, Pa.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

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PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the
DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
August 11, 1865—1y.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,
Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.* 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer,